THE JACKSON STANDARD.

"FOR I HAVE SWORN UPON THE ALTAR OF GOD, ETERNAL HOSTILITY AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF MAN."-Jefferson.

VOL. 24.--NO. 34.

JACKSON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

WHOLE NO. 1232.

THE JACKSON STANDARD 19 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, At \$1 50 per Annum, in Advance,

D. MACKLEY.

Rates of Advertising. Ten lines of this type, or the space occupied by the same, make one square. ten dollars per year, owing to their length.

All editorial notices, 15 cents per line for

Notices of marriages, fifty cents each.

Notices of marriages, fifty cents each.

WEBSTER NURSERY. A. L. WOOD,

GROWER OF

FRUIT

And Ornamental Trees

OF ALL BINDS.

First Class Trees.

...\$15) 20 cents each. ... 15 | 20

send for Catalogue. Address Dr. A. L. WOOD,

July 7, 1870-tf Webster, Iron Furnace, Ohlo.

BANKERS.

CHAPMAN, CLARE & CO., (Successors to Kinney, Bundy & Co.) BANKERS,

JACKSON, OHIO. Solici'i the accounts of business men and indi-viduals of Jackson, Vinton & adjoining Cos. — dealin exchange, uncurrent money and coin—make collections in all parts of the country, and remit proceeds promptly on the day we get returns. Government Securities and Revenue Stamps al-ways on hand and for sale. Persons wishing to remit money to foreign countries, can obtain drufts at our office on Eng-

land, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Interest paid on time deposits, STOCKHOLDERS:

H. L. CHAPMAN, | E. B. LODWICK, | J. D. CLARE, ISAAC BROWN, | PETER PICKREL | P. LOBWICK, Nov. 15,66—1f.

INSURANCE.

Insurance! THE undersigned is Agent for the following FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

PHŒNIX, HARTFORD, CONN. - - - - - \$1,000,000

ANDES, OF CINCINNATI. LYCOMING, OF MUNCY, PA., UNDERWRITERS

OF NEW YORK. \$3,000,000. OHIO INSURANCE CO., CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

ALSO, AGENT FOR MUTUAL LIFE, OF N. Y., Capital, - - - 842,000,000. THE TRAVELER'S LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., Combining Life and Accident Insurance in one Pelicy. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. - \$700,000

ALSO, AGENT FOR Anchor Line of Steamers. Tickets sold to all parts of Europe, and from any part of Europe to all parts of the United

H. L. CHAPMAN.

Oct. 27. 1870-tf

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHNSON WADE, AUCTIONEER. JACKSON C. H., OHIO.

Will attend to all business in the line of Auc-Nov. 11, '69-41.

FARM FOR SALE.

The owner, not wishing to farm or keep house, offers his fine fruit farm again for sale. house, offers his fine fruit farm again for sale, consisting of 240 acres, 80 or 90 acres improved. Len acres of orchard, choice peaches, and about 60 apple trees, good barn and all other out-buildings, usually found on a good farm. Plenty of stock water. The above farm will be sold very cheap for all cash, or one-half down and the balance in payments, if desired. The above farm is situated two miles south of M. & C. R.

R. Ravaylile Station, Jeckson county, Ohio. Raysville Station, Jackson county, Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and see it. For further particulars Call on D. Mackley, who will show the plat, or on the owner, who will show the land.

The above lands will be divided to suit purhasers, if dealred. Jul 21, 70—6m. ROBERT MASSON.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board of School Examiners of Jackson County Ohio, will hold regular meetings for the examination of teachers, at Jackson, on the first Monday in February. April, June, August, October, and December of such year. Examinations will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first day of each session, and continue from day to day if

iry. icants not known to the board must proopinions not known to the board must pre-test will only be granted upon actual exam-on at a regular meeting, and will in no cas ther antedated or postdated.

By Order of the Board of Examiners.

A. W. Long, Clerk.

DRUGGISTS.

ENOS REED & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., nd St., between Market and Court Jan. 17, '67-tf. PORTSMOUTH, OHIO,

RICKER & JONES,

Successors to Bartram, Jones & Co., WHICLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. Front Street,

Portsmouth, - Ohio.

DR. O. C. MILLER,

DRUGGIST.

Corner Broadway & Pearl Sts., Jackson, Ohio, HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Essential Oils Varnishes, Brushes, and all other articles usually kept in a Drug Store, which

He proposes to sell for Cash, at the lowest living prices.

ALL orders sent will be filled promptly and Jan 13, 1870(tf)

I. W. JONES. JOSEPH JONES. JONES & JONES.

(Successors to Griffiths & Jones.) OAK HILL DRUG STORE,

PORTLAND, OHIO, DEALERS IN Drugs & Medicines,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Glass, Turpentine, Choice Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Books and Stationery.

Frescriptions carefully prepared at all hours from the Purest Medicines. mar10 70y

LOOK HERE! FOR

Medicines, &c., CALL AT

WM. F. HALE'S DRUG STORE, Clewer Stand, Main St., Jackson, O.

Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye, Stuffs, Per-fumeries, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., at lowest cash prices. Choice Liquors for Medical Purposes. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Fresh goods received every few days. Call
April 14, 70—tf WM. F. HALE.

PHYSICIANS

A.B. MONAHAN, M. D.,

Physician and Operative Surgeon, Jackson C. H., Ohio. *OFFICE—At his residence, Main street, opp. Public Square,

C. K. CRUMIT, Physician & Surgeon.

JACKSON, OHIO.

When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office on Church Street Having been engaged in the practice of med-cine for a number of years, he flatters bimself that he can render satisfaction to all who desire Aug. 6, '68-tf.

DR. J. S. REASONER,

Jackson C. H., Ohio, RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the town of Jackson, and vicinity. Office at his Resi-N. B. His General health is very good; about e same during the night season as in day time. Dec. 17, 1863— tf.

JOSEPH MILLS, ECLECTIC

Physician and Surgeon, OFFICE-On Peurl Street, between Broadway and Church Streets.

Will pay special attention to Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Intestines, Ricumatism. Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Women and Children, &c. &c.

Teb 17, '70—4f.

It is not understood that the of the insurrection in Cuba has no fit the cuba has no fit the cuba has no fit to be a f

W. W. FIERCE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, BERLIN X ROADS, JACKSON COUNTY, O.

SADDLERS.

J. JONES,

Manufacturer of SADDLES & HARNESS.

JACKSON C. H., OHIO. Room on Main Street, a few doors below the Bank. Will keep always on hand a well assorted stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, and all other articles in his line of business. All work warranted as represented. Repairing promptly attended to. Give him a call, June 36,79—3m

Manufacturer of

Saddles, Bridles and Harness, PORTLAND, O.

July 12, '66-tf.

R.H. JONES, Manufacturer of

SADDLES & HARNESS,

PORTLAND, OHIO.

WILL keep on hand a well assorted stock o SADDLES, BRIDLES, HABNESS, COLLARS and all other articles in his line of business.

Call and see him opposite the old warehouse. Dec. 6,'66-tf.

WEDDING CARDS Printed in good clyle at the Standard Office PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, D. C., December 5. To the Senate and House of Representatives ; A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared

from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has by violence and intimidation been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also, at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence, on the part of the whole people, in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled sol-diers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great rebellion. There is no reason why we should not advance in mate-

nation did after so protracted and devas-Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United

rial prosperity and happiness as no other

States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory, Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been ollowed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The change was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and as I am officially informgovernment of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a republic had been pro- other republics of Spanish origin on this to extend the limits within which the claimed at Paris, and that people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minishad acquiesced in the change, the Minis-ter of the United States was ordered by telegraph to recoming it and to also to see them blessed with good governtelegraph to recognize it and tender my ments, capable of maintaining order and for countervailing the policy referred to ize officers or persons to bring vessels hovcongratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government dis-Europe appeared to be a proper subject distant, when, in the natural course of for the felicitation of Americans. Should events, the European political connection high crimes within her borders, and who pecuniary penalty if the true answer were

indifferent to the spread of American po- Panama. litical ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European failed to receive the requisite two-thirds shall have acted upon the subject powers in the interest of peace. Answer vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly was made that the established policies and the true interests of the United the country, commercially and materially, stances of great barbarity, were supposed States forbade them to interfere in the demanded its ratification. Time has only European questions jointly with European

of German and French birth living in the

United States, to issue, soon after the ofmation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of tutions and laws, our progress and civilipersons residing within the territory to zation. Shall we refuse them? observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others. as circumstances seemed to call for them.

The people thus acquainted, in advance, of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisition

of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, as far as they effected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the treaty of 1795 between the United States those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. and Spain. Representations of injuries Now, as to the Bahamas and the Antilles, resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violation, were made to the Spansh government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Wash ington had been clothed with a limited ower to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba was then, which, however, did not lead to a revolution or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights se cured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction

over all such claims. Before such an im-

partial tribunal each claimant would be

required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse

Another and long pending claim of like

nature, that of the whaleship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Mon. San Domingo is an adhesion to the Mon. nature, that of the whaleship Canada, has during the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly un- West to the East, by way of the Isthmus ed States, so that the government shall ment of European jurists and statesmen dertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments, and showed there was due to the Divised States the sum of one hundred. It is to make slavery into the United States the sum of one hundred. the United States the sum of one hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and nine cents, in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States will enter upon their consideration with an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our hon the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pend- is to furnish our citizens with the necesing claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this stride toward that greatness which the United States during the past season has moderate demand may be acceded to by moderate demand may be acceded to by intelligence, industry and enterprise of not been marked by a friendly feeling. Spain without further delay. Should the citizens of the United States entitle By the first article of the convention of ending negotiations unfortunately and anexpectedly be without result, it will In view of the importance of this question, then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

The long deferred peace conference be-Washington under the auspices of the negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of ports of the British coast. It has been the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the government offered its friendly | the action of the two Houses of Congress offices for the promotion of peace and upon a resolution of annexation, as in the harmony between Spain and the allied case of the acquisition of Texas. So con-republic. Hesitations and obstacles oc- vinced am I of the advantages to flow curred to the acceptance of the offer. from the acquisition of San Domingo, and known as the Dominion of Canada, and Ultimately, however, a conference was of the great disadvantages, I might almost arranged, and was opened in this city on say calamities, to flow from non-acquisi- agent has exercised its delegated powers the 29th of October last, at which I au- tion, that I believe the subject has only thorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from specially upon the revenues of the United states, of the policy of the Mexican government. There is no reason Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that republic could be secured or a large tract of its territory on our bored, equally so to the satisfaction of the other measures could be adopted toward ders, have not only been fruitless, but compassing its object. The allied and that it is even proposed in that country continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; enjoyed. The expediency of taking into preserving their respective territorial in- will, it is presumed, engage your earnest ering three marine miles of any of the tegrity, and of our sincere wish to extend attention our own commercial and social relations connected with the dynastic traditions of with them. The time is probably not far neighboring nations, to provide against the master, on oath, touching the cargo the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to a subject of the Spanish American States more than the subject of the Spanish American States more than

of San Domingo to the United States from that government, until Congress

powers. I ascertained informally and un-officially that the government of North the United States have entirely abandon:

the United States have entirely abandon:

the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish Germany was not then disposed to listen ed the project of accepting as a part of such a supposition, but shows a complicity to such representations from any powers, its territory the island of San Domingo, a by the local authorities and a mob. and though earnestly wishing to see the free port will be negotiated for by Eu- government at Pekin, however, seems to blessings of peace restored to the bellig- ropean nations. In the Bay of Samana a have been disposed to fulfill its treaty ob- ter notice to leave. It is not known that erents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on which we will be tributary without rethe part of this government to take a step ceiving corresponding benefits. The folly man States and France reached China which could only result in injury to our of our rejections has aggrieved the gov- soon after the massacre. It would appear true interests, without advancing the ob- ernment of San Domingo, which volunthat the popular mind became possessed ject for which our intervention was in- tarily sought this annexation. It is a with the idea that this contest, extending voked. Should the time come when the weak power, numbering probably less to Chinese waters, would neutralize the action of the United States can hasten the than one hundred and twenty thousand return of peace by a single hour, that ac- souls, and yet possessing one of the rich- the time was coming when the superstition will be heartily taken. I deemed it est localities under the sun, capable of tious mass might expel all foreigners and prudent, in view of the number of persons supporting a population of ten millions of restore mandarian influence. Anticipating people in luxury. The people of San trouble from this cause, I invited France Domingo are not capable of maintaining and North Germany to make an authorficial notice of a state of war had been themselves in their present condition, and ized suspension of hostilities in the East, received from both belligerents, a procla- must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free insti The

> ecause of its geographical position. It ommands the entrance to the Caribbean ratifications of the treaty with Great Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West | eastern coast of Africa, where the slaves India islands. Its possession by the United States will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnius our merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume greatly and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing a rendezyous on our oast. It protects our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and

twice we must, as it were, have passed through foreign countries to get from reorgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government inder which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to ten thousand of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent the fort of the Hudson Bay Company islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the rewards of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their labor. San Domingo will become large consumer of the products of Northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food to the Island, and machinery, will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantage in order to compete with the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruit, &c. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our own every material fact, and thus complete supply of these articles will cut off more equity would be done. A case which at than one hundred millions of our annual one time threatened seriously to affect imports, besides increasing our exports.

of that vessel, was referred to arbitration, by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the an award to the United States, for the shipments of our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of plaint. Our firm and unalterable convoyages. To state such a proposition is saries of every day life at cheaper rates the country to assume among the nations. I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best forever, in common with British subjects, means of acquiring San Domingo. My the right of taking fish in certain waters suggestion is that by a joint resolution of therein defined. In the waters not intween Spain and the allied South Amerithe two Houses of Congress the Executive eluded in the limits named in the con-

> The question may then be determined by to be investigated to be approved. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, ernment in exempting from import duties to believe that this unfriendly and vexaa large tract of its territory on our bor-

It is the obvious interest, especially of

The massacres of French and Russian convinced then that the best interests of residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumby some to have been premeditated, and confirmed me in this view. I now firmly to indicate a purpose among the populace Christian influence and power, and that

where they were temporarily suspended for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Euacquisition of San Domingo is desirable, ropeans, Since the adjournment of Congress the Britain, for abolishing the mixed Courts for the suppression of the slave trade,

are taken to Arabian markets. The ratifications of the naturalization convention between Great Britain and tude which will go far toward restoring to the United States have been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the governments has een settled in accordance with the principles contended for by the United States. In-April last, when engaged in locating

> commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about fifty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the zenith parallel, and that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of United States. This information being communicated to the British government. I was requested to consent, and I did should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the governments, and submit therewith estimate of the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose The land boundary is already fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in a like manner marked from the

Rocky Mountains. claims against Great Britain growing out the relations between the United States With such a picture it is easy to see how and Spain has already been disposed of our large debt abroad is ultimately to be pressed, does not appear to be willing to rect commerce of the lake ports with the in this way. The claim of Lloyd Aspin-extinguished. With a balance of trade concede that her Majesty's government Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their wall, for the illegal seizure and detention against us, including the interest of the was guilty of negligence, or did or per- vessels on trans-Atlantic voyages having

precious metals in this country, it is not victions are directly the reverse, and to refute its justice. During the adminisso easy to see how this result is to be oth- therefore I recommend to Congress to tration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. roe doctrine. It is a measure of national ownership of their claims on notice to the States to the navigation of this river, protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from the supportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at her Majesty's government shall entertain passing through the territory of another once, and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to a desire for a full and friendly adjustment power. This right does not include the est debts without taxing the people. It with the honor and dignity of both na-

The course pursued by the Canadian 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have can republies has been inaugurated in be authorized to appoint a commission to vention were those within three miles rives greater force and equity from the United States. Pursuant to the recom-mendations contained in the resolution of san Domingo for the acquisition of that the custom for many years to give to in-truding fishermen of the United States dian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced reasonable warning of their violation of his argument in behalf of our rights, the the technical rights of Great Britain. The imperial government is understood to been frequently and by various nations have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these inshore fishery grounds to the Colonial authority, this semi-independent but irresponsible in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been eized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colon-There is no reason tious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon the government. The officers of the Doyour serious consideration proper means | vessels of the United States. They authorcoasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada into port to search the cargo, and examine

tion to our people. While we make no closely to our own, and thus give the progress. The sense of Congress is de-period named in the last license granted ground her refusal on strict law, but it is effort to impose our institutions upon the United States all the pre-eminence and all sired, as early as may be convenient, upon to it, they provide that the vessel with equally difficult to deny, first, that in so inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. the proceedings of the Commission on the tackle, &c., &c., shall be forfeited. Claims against Venezuela, as communicivil contests elsewhere, we can not be they proposed to join to the Congress of cated in the messages of March 4, 1869; have been made under this statue. Should March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has the authorities in Canada attempt to en-During the last session of Congress a not been deemed advisable to distribute force it, it will become my duty to take treaty for the annexation of the republic any of the money which has been received such steps as may become necessary to protect the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British Cus tom Houses, or to trade, except the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours afany seizure of a fishing vessels carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded in an alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by her Majesty's government. During the conference which preceded the negotia tion of the convention of 1818 the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of her Brit anic Majesty's subjects residing within by act of the commanders, to act together | the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States, engaged in such fishing, to have on board any goods wares or merchandize whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecu tion of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessel of the have been recognized. It is believed that United States, which shall contravene the slave trade is now confined to the this regulation, may be seized, condemned and confiscated, with their cargoes This proposition, which is identical with

the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and Article I as it stands in the convention, was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial a military reservation near Pembina, a statistics, and not upon the convention, corps of engineers discovered that the this government, can not but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the faithful execution of which the Imperial government is alone responsible. Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat these unneighborly acts toward our fishermen. I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to spend by proclamation the operations of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory consent, that the British occupation of the United States to Canada; and further should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operations of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintainance of a claim of a right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The river constitutes a natural outlet of the lakes to the ocean, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, Lake of the Woods to the summit of the and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge in-I regret to say that no conclusion has to it. The foreign commerce of our ports been reached for the adjustment of the on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in of the course adopted by that government | British bottoms. If the American seaduring the rebellion. The Cabinet of men be excluded from this natural ave-London, so far as its views have been ex- nue to the ocean, the monopoly of the di-

ocqual right of the soverein possessing tions relative to the policy of the navigation as may be really necessary, but these regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needles burdenss upon the commerce which has the transit. It has these re-

quirements by mutual agreement.

The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim by Mr. Clay was just, when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now deincreased population, wealth, production extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Dours throughout its whole extent was made free for the subject of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine cofederation by treaty threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with the fixed principles of natural law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by Imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to all the frontier of Brazil to the merchant

doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on this right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possessed both banks of the St. Lawrence where it disembouges into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation through about one half of the waters of the lakes. Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan through which the river flows, are the property of

the United States The whole nation is interested in securng cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic senbord. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the seaboard it offers cheaper food, and to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claims to which her Canadian Provinces have urged her adherence.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session. I suggest that we will, in the future, have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan, for its revival. Our representatives to all these governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they have been accredited. but the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and, while this state of affairs exists, we can not control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers, one that will insure its success and even increase its usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the government they can not successfully be built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the course of the present session, looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the National Treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high

eas, and American ship building at home. The condition of the archives at the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion and from the other departments. It is ill adapted to the purose for which it is used, has not capacity o accommodate the archives and is not fire proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction and the absence of a supoly of water in the neighborhood, leave ut little hope of safety for either the suilding or its contents in case of the aceident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress and the historic records of the Revolution, and of the confederation of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many valuable papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the government archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Depart

ment of State. I recommend to rour re-

rld;

nt